

REMARKS

Applicant appreciates the Examiner's thorough examination of the present application as evidenced by the Final Action of January 25, 2007. In response, Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration for at least the reasons discussed hereafter.

Claims 1, 3-16, and 18-38 are pending in the application. Applicant respectfully submits that the cited references fail to disclose or suggest the recitations of the pending independent Claims. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that all pending claims are in condition for allowance.

Independent Claims 1 and 16 are patentable

Independent Claim 1 recites, in part:

a user interface coupled to the controller wherein the user interface is configured to *accept user input of pointer commands* and wherein the controller and transmitter are configured to *transmit the pointer commands* over the wireless link to the remote electronic display.

(*Emphasis added.*) Independent Claim 16 includes similar recitations.

Claims 1, 3-9, 16, 18-24, 31, 32, 35 and 36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U. S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0054794 to Zhang (hereinafter "Zhang"). (Final Action, page 4). Regarding the recitations of Claims 1 and 16, the Final Action states that Zhang teaches:

a user interface coupled to the controller wherein the user interface is configured to accept user input of pointer commands and wherein the controller and transmitter are configured to transmit the pointer commands over the wireless link to the remote electronic display. (Page 2, [0027-0032] and Page 5 [0061-0062])

(Final Action, page 5). Applicant respectfully disagrees with this interpretation of Zhang's teachings. Zhang describes that a "helper server returns a remote control interface description to the handheld device," which then "builds a Graphical User Interface (GUI) from the interface description and remotely controls the task on the helper server, according to user interaction with the handheld device." Zhang, paragraph 0032. "The description contains graphical interface representations such as buttons and menus as well

as user interactions such as "sending a page down" message if a specific button is pressed."

Zhang, paragraph 61. A simple graphical interface can include control buttons such as "play," "pause" and "fast forward." Zhang, paragraph 62. The application specific interfaces are stored on the helper servers and not in the handheld device. Zhang, paragraph 63. Zhang appears to provide for user interfaces accessible in the handheld device that are specific to and provided by the helper server.

In response to Applicant's arguments, the Final Action states that:

The Applicant's definition of pointer commands is that they "may be generated by the controller 111 responsive to user input through a joy stick, directional key, touch sensitive pad, touch sensitive display, dial, etc. of the user interface 113." (Page 8 [1-13]) Although Zhang does not use the language of a "pointer commands", Zhang teaches the equivalent being an "application specific control interface" containing "graphical interface representations such as buttons and menus" (Page 5 [0061]) and specifically a graphical interface with control buttons such as "play", "pause" and "fast forward"" (e.g. "pointer commands") "will result in the server receiving the control command and subsequently taking proper actions". (Fig. 6 and Page 5 [0062])

(Final Action, page 2). As an initial matter, Applicant submits that the Final Action erroneously cites language regarding how a pointer command may be generated as defining a pointer command. In contrast, a pointer, which is a component of a graphical user interface, is a graphical image that indicates the location of a pointing device that can be used to select and move objects or commands. *See, e.g.*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/elements_of_graphical_user_interfaces, March 14, 2007. In this regard, a pointer command is a command corresponding to a location of a graphical pointing device. Applicant respectfully submits that although other graphical user interface components may be generated by a controller responsive to a user input, such components are not necessarily pointer commands or equivalents thereof. Thus, the Final Action does not properly recognize that a definition of a pointer and corresponding command are distinguishable from how a pointer command is generated.

Additionally, the reason Zhang does not use the language "pointer command" is because the user interface discussed in Zhang does not feature a pointer or a corresponding

command. A pointer is visually and functionally distinguishable over the control buttons and menus described by Zhang in that the graphical image of a pointer is dynamic and thus moves, responsive to user input, to select objects and/or commands. The Final Action incorrectly states that the buttons and menus disclosed by Zhang are equivalent to a pointer command. Applicant respectfully points out that in contrast a dynamic pointer and the corresponding commands, the buttons and menus are not dynamic and thus do not function in the same way with the same result. For at least these reasons, the buttons and menus described in Zhang cannot be equivalent to a pointer or corresponding pointer commands.

Moreover, even if pointer commands are used by Zhang to select or manipulate "buttons", nothing in Zhang teaches or suggests to transmit pointer commands over a wireless link to a remote electronic display, as recited in Claim 1. In contrast, Zhang appears to teach away from such transmission because the remote control is accomplished by transmitting the remote control interface description to the handheld device, which then builds a graphical user interface from the interface description. Zhang, paragraph 0032.

Thus, in sharp contrast to the recitations of independent Claims 1 and 16, Zhang does not appear to include any disclosure related to a user interface coupled to the controller wherein the user interface is configured to *accept user input of pointer commands* and wherein the controller and transmitter are configured to *transmit the pointer commands* over the wireless link to the remote electronic display. For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that independent Claims 1 and 16 are patentable over Zhang.

Independent Claims 10 and 25 are patentable

Independent Claim 10 recites, in part:

an Internet protocol browser, wherein the Internet protocol browser is configured to receive image data and *pointer commands* from a hand-held electronic device without a wired coupling to the hand-held electronic device, wherein the image data is received at the Internet protocol browser in an Internet protocol format, and wherein the Internet protocol browser is configured to provide the image data visually using the display *responsive to the pointer commands* from the hand-held electronic device.

(*Emphasis added.*) Independent Claim 25 includes similar recitations.

Claims 10-15 and 25-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U. S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0054114 to DuVal et al. (hereinafter "DuVal"). (Final Action, page 6). Regarding Claims 10 and 25, the Final Action states that:

DuVal teaches an electronic display device (Fig. 1[10] and Page 1[0009] comprising a display configured to display electronic data (Page 1 [0008-0010], an Internet protocol browser, wherein the Internet protocol browser is configured to receive image data and pointer commands from a handheld electronic device without a wired coupling to the handheld electronic device, wherein the image data is received at the Internet protocol browser in an Internet protocol format, and wherein the Internet protocol browser is configured to provide the image data visually using the display responsive to the pointer commands from the handheld electronic device. (Page 1, [0005, 0008-0012] and Page 2 [0015-0019])

(Final Action, pages 6-7). Applicant respectfully disagrees with this interpretation of DuVal's teachings. DuVal describes that:

an internet access device 11 can be used to interrogate display device 10 to determine its control commands, and to generate an appropriate user interface. In this manner, the internet access device 11, in addition to controls integrated into the display device 10, can be used for user control.

DuVal, paragraph 0016. Additionally, "[d]isplay device 10 might also have various user interface features, although a feature of the invention is that internet access device 11 can be used to generate commands that control the operations of the display device 10."

DuVal, paragraph 0017. Generally, DuVal appears to provide for the generation of a user interface in the internet access device for controlling the display device.

Thus, in sharp contrast to the recitations of independent Claims 10 and 25, DuVal does not appear to include any disclosure related to an electronic display device having an Internet browser configured to receive image data and *pointer commands* from a handheld electronic device...wherein the Internet protocol browser is configured to provide the image data visually using the display *responsive to the pointer commands* from the handheld electronic device.

In response to Applicant's arguments, the Final Action parrots the "definition" of pointer command discussed above regarding Claim 1 and states that:

DuVal teaches the equivalent 'using XML commands, internet access device 11 can be used to interrogate display device 10 (Typo in DuVal) to determine its control commands, and to generate an appropriate user interface. In this manner, internet access device 11, in addition to controls integrated into the display device 10, can be used for user control.

(Final Action, page 3). Applicant respectfully submits that, in contrast with pointer commands, which are commands corresponding to a graphically dynamic user interface feature, XML is a type of programming language called a mark-up language. In contrast with a pointer, "[a] mark-up language combines text and extra information about the text. The extra information, for example about the text's structure or presentation, is expressed using markup, which is intermingled with the primary text." See, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language, March 14, 2007. The Final Action incorrectly states that XML commands as disclosed by DuVal are equivalent to a pointer command. Applicant respectfully points out that in contrast a dynamic pointer and the corresponding commands, the XML commands are text based and thus do not function in the same way with the same result.

Thus, in sharp contrast to the recitations of independent Claims 10 and 25, DuVal does not appear to include any disclosure related to an Internet protocol browser ... configured to receive image data and *pointer commands* from a hand-held electronic device ... and wherein the Internet protocol browser is configured to provide the image data visually using the display *responsive to the pointer commands* from the hand-held electronic device. For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that independent Claims 10 and 25 are patentable over DuVal.

The dependent claims are patentable

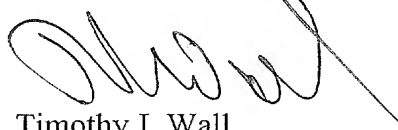
For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that dependent Claims 3-9, 11-15, 18-24, and 26-38 are patentable at least as they depend from various ones of allowable independent Claims 1, 10, 16, and 25, respectively.

In re: William O. Camp, Jr.
Application No.: 10/809,179
Filed: March 25, 2004
Page 13 of 13

CONCLUSION

In light of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the above-entitled application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (919) 854-1400.

Respectfully submitted,

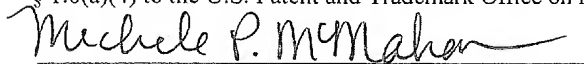


Timothy J. Wall
Registration No. 50,743

Myers Bigel Sibley & Sajovec, P.A.
P. O. Box 37428
Raleigh, North Carolina 27627
Telephone: (919) 854-1400
Facsimile: (919) 854-1401
Customer No. 54414
560683

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted via the Office electronic filing system in accordance with § 1.6(a)(4) to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on March 22, 2007.


Michele P. McMahan